

Visibility

Pollution Prevention Publication

Maricopa County Environmental
Services Department

April – June 2001

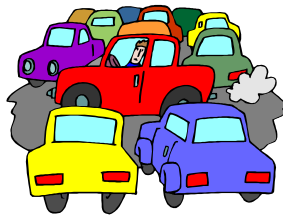
I CAN SEE CLEARLY NOW: THE BROWN CLOUD SUMMIT

Though most of us may not have been aware of it, a dramatic and silent change has come over Phoenix. In the course of the past two decades, we have made substantial progress in cleaning up our invisible pollutants — especially lead, carbon monoxide, and ozone. The brown cloud remains, but the fact is that we have made remarkable progress in the quest to clean our air.

How did this happen? Simply put, the auto and fuel industry were forced by the federal government to come up with solutions, and they did. Technology, with the help of government mandates, has entered a phase in which products and industrial processes consume steadily fewer resources and produce less pollution. Our automobiles, our fuels, and our factories are cleaner. Across the country smog has decreased by a third even while the number of cars has increased by half. Winter smog, or carbon monoxide, is down 31% while airborne lead is down 98%. The reductions across Maricopa County are even more impressive.

So why does the Brown Cloud remain? Because the same tired myths used to resist clean air activities continue to be repeated, even though they have proven to be misguided at best.

Myth #1: Clean burning diesel fuel will raise prices.



In a competitive market, price depends on supply. The petroleum industry has repeatedly told us how difficult it is to predict supply, especially with such a volatile commodity. One can safely predict that production costs will go up (and will go down over time), but to predict production levels of a fuel two years from now is impossible. The fact is this - in 1995, opponents of clean burning reformulated fuel told us the same thing - that prices would go up and supply would be limited if we brought this clean burning fuel into Arizona. They were wrong. Supply was ample, prices went down and we cleaned up the summertime ozone from our air.

Myth #2: The Brown Cloud Summit's recommendations will handicap our economy.

The doomsayers have been preaching this mantra for years. E. B. Speer, former chairman of U.S. Steel, said in 1976 that "the lifeblood of America's economic strength" was being undermined by the Clean Air Act. When Congress strengthened the Clean Air Act in 1990, industry lobbyists

predicted a "clean-air" recession. Both were wrong.

The tailpipe controls on automobiles not only cleared the air, but saved the car and fuel industry in this town and around the country. If cars still spewed smog as they once did, the air over Phoenix would be poisonous gas, mandatory driving bans would be common, and fewer gallons of gas — as well as fewer automobiles — would be sold. Gross Domestic Product has boomed as our air has gotten cleaner. Even in California, where farming restrictions and clean burning diesel are the rule, the economy continues to grow and flourish like never before.

Unfortunately, alarmism is a national obsession and a very effective but misleading political tool. These defenders of the status quo routinely predict an apocalypse that never comes.

Myth #3: All these measures won't improve public health.

If we reduce diesel pollution, we directly improve the community's health. Reducing diesel fumes reduces the following substances and health effects:

- Diesel exhaust contains over 40 substances that are hazardous pollutants. 15 of these substances are listed as carcinogenic to humans or as probable

(Continued on page 6)

Inside this issue:

Success Story	2
Environmental Projects	2
Rule Deadlines	2
Winter Season Ends	3
Ask The Expert	3
Dust Test Methods	4
Cool Websites	4
Seminar Report	5
Science Fair	5
Enforcement Actions	6
Calendar	7
Mark Your Calendars	8
Reduce Waste	8
Contributors	8

SUCCESS STORY—COURIER GRAPHICS: SHARING EXPERIENCE & EXPERTISE



Maricopa County Small Business Environmental Assistance Program (SBEAP) staff, City of Phoenix staff and a print shop owner recently toured Courier Graphics in Phoenix. Last fall Courier Graphics received a Governor's Pride in Arizona award for Pollution Prevention.

Ed Farnum, V.P. of Operations, and Bud Dube, Environmental/Safety Manager, conducted the tour.

Courier Graphics is housed in a 50,000 square foot facility. With considerable time and effort, Courier has not only achieved compliance, but has taken steps to stay ahead of the curve. They are always seeking new ways to incorporate good environmental practices

while remaining competitive in the market.

Ed discussed the changes they've made over time that have been the most effective. The most significant changes include:

- Web equipment incinerators or after-burners that reduce air emissions by 95%.
- Reduced or eliminated the amount of alcohol used in solutions.
- Finding the lowest VOC (volatile organic compounds) solvents that still do the job in the blanket and roller wash.
- Adding "direct to plate" imaging. Although the primary goal was not environmentally related, this reduced their film by 85%, thereby reducing waste.

Other comments:

- Good housekeeping is very important for many reasons: less clean-up, a safer environment and employee pride and morale.
- Computers are playing a bigger role in operations all the time. More jobs come in on disk and equipment is computerized for less operator error.
- Courier will be installing a computerized ink blending system. This will allow a more efficient use of leftover inks and less waste.
- Courier recycles everything they can and all storage areas are clearly identified (i.e. waste oil/solvents/inks). Excess paper is separated by grades and sold to a recycler.

If you have any questions, please contact Maureen Lynch at (602) 506-5150.

ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICE: GIVING BACK TO THE CITIZENS

When someone commits a wrong against our society, we expect him or her to pay for their crime. This can be a monetary fine that goes back into the system to try and decrease that type of offense, or a jail term to take away that person's freedom and keep them from possibly committing that crime again. Then there is community service, which gives back to the citizens of the community where the wrong was committed.

This service type of punishment can be incorporated into the Maricopa County Environmental Services Department's (MCESD) violation system. Supplemental Environmental Projects (SEP) work like community service for companies that have been issued a fine due to an air quality violation. An SEP would prompt that company to make an environmental

improvement beyond the scope of their infraction. For example, instead of simply paying a fine, the company could also pave a nearby road. Then their neighbors would benefit directly from the decrease in fugitive dust emissions.

As we go about our jobs each day, MCESD employees are working toward a common goal: the MCESD Mission "to provide effective environmental management to the people of Maricopa County so they can be confident they live in a healthful environment." The SEP would fulfill this mission to a greater extent, since it would in essence be providing a healthier environment to the citizens of the county. We could all directly enjoy a clean highway, a paved road, or cleaner air due to added emissions controls.



SEPs would also give the company an increased awareness of the environmental problems around them. Positive action also warrants a positive attitude

toward MCESD and its mission. When a citizen sees that a facility took another step with an SEP and assisted in helping that citizen breathe easier, a better attitude toward that facility will also transpire! **Now you tell me, who wouldn't benefit from this type of program?**

Renee Kongshaug
Air Quality Planning & Analysis

RULE COMPLIANCE DEADLINES

⇒ **Rule 319 (Ginning Operations)** - Per subsection 302.1, effective April 7, 2001, each unit that is fed by seed-cotton unloading, first seed-cotton cleaning and master trash systems shall be controlled by an Emission Control System (ECS) that includes a 1D-3D cyclone or equivalent device with at least a 95% efficiency.

⇒ **Rule 352 (Gasoline Delivery Vessel Testing and Use)** - Per subsection 401.3, gasoline delivery vessel decals expire on June 30. If the vessel passed its test between June 30 of the previous year and March 1 of the current year, the decal expires on June 30 of the current year. If the vessel passed its test between March 1 and June 30,

the decal expires on June 30 of the following year. For example, if the vessel passed its test between July 1, 2000, and February 28, 2001, the decal expires on June 30, 2001.



WINTER POLLUTION SEASON BETTER THAN LAST YEAR

The Valley ended this year's winter pollution season with a much better grade than last year. The county issued no high air pollution advisories for carbon monoxide or particulate matter, as opposed to five last year. This also marks the Valley's fifth straight winter season with no violations for carbon monoxide.



county didn't have to ask residents to refrain from using wood burning fireplaces.

"Computer modeling from years ago

accurately predicted that if anti-pollution measures were successfully implemented, the Valley would be in compliance by the end of 2000 for carbon monoxide. Now we have the real numbers to confirm it," said Al Brown, Director of the Maricopa County Environmental Services Department. "There have been challenges this season, but with our many effective air pollution control measures and favorable weather patterns, we have managed to pull through without having to issue any high air pollution advisories."

The fact that Maricopa County was able to go without a carbon monoxide violation since January of 1996 means that the Valley is one step closer to reaching Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) standards. The Maricopa Association of Governments (MAG) is developing a plan to show EPA how we will continue our efforts.

The Phoenix area has been aggressive in implementing a number of air quality strategies in order to stay in compliance, including:

- The high air pollution advisory program;

- The vehicle repair and retrofit program;
- Clean burning fireplace ordinances;
- The Trip Reduction Program;
- A smoking vehicle hotline;
- Cleaner burning gasoline;
- Enhanced vehicle emissions testing programs; and
- The Clean Air Campaign.

The long-term trends show that using cleaner burning fuels and engines, including alternative fuel vehicles, has the most impact on keeping our air clean. Community efforts like these can be helpful on a day-to-day basis, especially when other factors are in play.

Weather conditions, particularly high wind or stagnant air, can make particulate matter pollution harder to control. This makes regulation of this pollution more crucial. According to Brown, the vigorous enforcement effort started in May 2000 to control dust has assessed more than \$330,000 in penalties in nearly 100 cases.

In May, the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) will begin issuing high air pollution advisories for ozone, which is the summertime pollutant. For more information, contact Valley Metro at (602) 262-RIDE.

For local air quality, call (602) 420-9458 or visit the Environmental Services web site at <http://www.maricopa.gov/envsvc>.

ASK THE ENVIRONMENTAL EXPERT



Have you ever had an environmental question but weren't sure where to find the answer? We can help! Send your questions to

dromesbu@mail.maricopa.gov.

Question: Where can a company buy emissions credits?

Answer: The Arizona Emissions Bank, a form of emissions trading, will be operational by the end of this year. Authorized by House Bill 2594 (May 19, 1999) and codified in Arizona Revised Statutes (ARS) Section 49-410, the law requires the Arizona Department Of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) to develop a rule that will allow permitted

sources to obtain emission reduction credits by reducing emissions of conventional air pollutants or their precursors. The credits, upon certification, will be deposited in the Arizona Emissions Bank and will be available for sale or retirement. Through delegation and rulemaking, Arizona counties will be responsible for certifying credits.

The bank will be open to: (1) the general public wishing to purchase credits from the bank to permanently retire the emissions; (2) sources wishing to expand existing operations or locate operations in the same area as a source that reduced emissions – the first source could, then, buy credits to offset

anticipated emissions increases; (3) new sources needing to obtain a revised or new permit – new sources could buy credits to satisfy stringent requirements that would guarantee no adverse impact on the environment.

The Arizona Emissions Bank will have a registry that will be accessible through the Internet and that will list all available or pending credits in the bank. Forms to participate in the banking process (either generating or utilizing credits) will also be available in electronic form. For more information, contact Deborah "Corky" Martinkovic (ADEQ) at (602) 207-2372.

Johanna M. Kuspert
Air Quality Planning & Analysis

STANDARDS AND TEST METHODS RESEARCH FOR FUGITIVE DUST SOURCES

One of three enforceable commitments that were made in the revised Maricopa County Association of Governments (MAG) Serious Area PM₁₀ State Implementation Plan (SIP) is to research and develop standards and test methods for earthmoving sources, considering the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) field research, which are enforceable and which meet the best available control measures (BACM) requirements regarding stringency and source coverage. Below is a list of studies that are being conducted in order to comply with this commitment:

- **Dust Palliative Selection and Application Guide**, November 1999. A guide developed by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, and Technology and Development Program to help practitioners understand, correctly choose, and apply the dust palliative that is appropriate for their particular site, traffic conditions, and climate. The Guide also describes the expected performance, limitations, and potential environmental impacts of various palliatives.
- **Request for Proposals**, April 17, 2000. MAG requests proposals to evaluate the performance of South Coast's Rule 1186 (Certified Street Sweepers) in the Maricopa County PM₁₀ nonattainment area.
- **Dust Suppressant Working Group**, Clark County, Nevada, May 2000. The Working Group is an interagency working group of state and local air regulatory and planning agencies from Arizona, California, Nevada, and EPA Region 9. The Working Group is facilitating and coordinating research on different types of dust palliatives in order to evaluate the potential for adverse environmental impacts – particularly on water quality. The Working Group envisions the eventual development of standards for the use of dust palliatives, which would ensure appropriate product use and application practices. These standards would provide the regulated community and the public with assurance that the products can be used without risk of environmental liability.
- **Analysis of Moisture Effects on**



Emissions from Construction Activities, July 3, 2000. Investigation for EPA Region 9 of relative reduction in PM₁₀ fugitive dust emissions from uncontrolled earthmoving activities where soil moisture content is increased through water application.

- **Water Quality Impacts from Surfaces Treated with Dust Suppressants and Soil Stabilizers**, July 13, 2000. A research proposal for the PM Emissions Control Research Advisory Committee, the Stormwater Quality Management Committee, and UNLV Office of Sponsored Programs.
- **Impacts of Dust Suppressant Application on Soil Characteristics**, August 16, 2000. EPA Region 9 research proposal addendum to "Water Quality Impacts From Surfaces Treated With Dust Suppressants And Soil Stabilizers".
- **Equipment and Process Precertification Program**, August 2000. The California Air Resources Board's evaluation of the air quality performance claims for the Pennzoil-Quaker State Company Pennzsuppress® D Dust Suppressant.
- **Control of Fugitive Dust from Unpaved Parking Lots in Phoenix – Final Test Report**, August 31, 2000. For the City of Phoenix Office of Environmental Programs, data from the field testing of various granite treatments in parking lots as a measure for dust control.
- **Fugitive Dust Emissions and Mitigation Research at Desert Research Institute (DRI), Reno, Nevada**, October 2000. Research projects designed to increase understanding of dust emissions caused by wind and anthropogenic processes (e.g., vehicular traffic).

Research projects include:

- ◇ Dust Emissions from Drylands: Implications for Desertification (International Arid Lands Consortium).
- ◇ Measurement and Modeling of Dust Emissions (National Science Foundation).
- ◇ Owens Lake (Great Basin Unified Air Pollution Control District, California).
- ◇ Characterizing and Quantifying Local and Regional Particulate Matter Emissions from Department of Defense Installations (Strategic Environmental Research and Development Program, DoD, DOE, EPA).
- ◇ Particulate Matter (PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀) Apportionment for On-Road Mobile Sources (National Cooperative Highway Research Program).
- ◇ Source Apportionment Using Microscopic Chemical Imaging (DRI and GreenVision Systems).

(Continued on page 6)

COOL WEBSITES



If you know of a website our readers might like to see, send it to dromesbu@mail.maricopa.gov.

- ☆ The Applicability Determination Index at <http://esdev.sdc-moses.com/oeca/oc/adi> is a database that contains EPA memoranda on applicability and compliance issues associated with the NSPS and NESHAPs programs.
- ☆ Information on SRP's "Mowing Down Pollution" lawn equipment trade-in program is available at <http://www.srpnet.com/mowing>.
- ☆ EPA has recently released a Draft Public Involvement Policy and is seeking public comments through April 27, 2001. You can review it at <http://www.epa.gov/stakeholders/policy.htm>.
- ☆ The Global Environmental Management Initiative's website at <http://www.gemi.org> has tools and information to help businesses achieve environmental excellence.

EMS REGULATORY ROUNDUP REPORT



The Maricopa County Small Business Environmental Assistance Program (SBEAP) sponsored a free half-day conference on March 21st at Paradise

Valley Community College to discuss Environmental Management Systems (EMS). An EMS is a proactive tool you can use to incorporate your environmental responsibilities into the day-to-day operations of your facility that can also be used to reduce your liability and even save money by identifying opportunities to reduce energy usage and waste generation.

Rich Polito, head of SBEAP, gave an overview of the EMS concept, discussed EMS from a small business standpoint, and introduced the speakers.

Colleen McKaughan, Associate Director of EPA Region 9's Air Division, gave an overview of new EPA Administrator Christie Whitman's welcoming speech to EPA staff. Ms. Whitman stated that the mission of EPA would remain the same, but the methods may change and that she is more interested in outcome than in process and wants to leave this country healthier and cleaner than it is today.

Steve Peplau, Director of Maricopa County's Air Quality Division, discussed taking environmental compliance to the next level with EMS. Basic compliance consists of meeting the letter of the law as well as understanding your permit

requirements and following them, as manifested by recordkeeping and preventative maintenance. With an EMS system in place, you go beyond the basics by eliciting help from your vendors (as an example) to supply you with less polluting products. You assess the opportunities to reduce emissions even further than the permit requires in some instances. You may even look for a mentor in the same industry to follow. An EMS also enhances your corporate image in the community.

Randy Cooper, an environmental engineer with SA&B consultants, talked about getting the maximum benefit from your environmental system by stepping back and taking a holistic view of your company for the "Big Picture." Maximizing benefits from your EMS consists of looking at all the influences on your company's environmental systems, including the public and media image, vendors, profits, emissions, etc. An EMS is viewed differently by industry, regulators, and the public. Regulators tend to concentrate on emissions and health and safety issues, while industry focuses more on production, management and safety. The public and media tend to focus on marketing, emissions, profits and environmental health and safety. Randy gave some examples of companies saving water and chemical usage as well as maximizing profits by utilizing an EMS.

Rob Barnett, an environmental engineer from Ping, spoke on implementing an ISO 14001 EMS and the reasons that

Ping pursued achieving ISO certification. Rob also discussed how the various ISO standards interact with one another. One of the most important points that he made was the need for total commitment from executive management for success in achieving ISO certification. Rob discussed the steps one should pursue to insure success, such as using existing processes wherever possible and setting simple, achievable goals. Rob also said to be sure not to overdocument or design restrictive procedures. Rob summarized some of the benefits of achieving ISO certification, such as risk reduction, employee awareness and communication, reduced emissions, less waste and increased recycling, as well as the obvious regulatory benefits. In changing their processes, Ping saved approximately \$35 per golf club.

Jesse Barker, Senior Project Manager from AMEC, Inc., gave the last presentation on environmental mentoring and how it can help you achieve your goals. The Arizona ELM (Environmental Leadership through Mentoring) is a new program designed to help members of industry who struggle with environmental issues by providing the transfer of knowledge and free assistance. An article on the program was featured in the January-March 2001 issue of Visibility. For more details, please consult the previous issue or contact Patty Nelson at (506)-6709 or at pnelson@mail.maricopa.gov.

The seminar will be presented again on April 27th. See page 8 for details.

2001 FRESH AIR SCIENCE FAIR

Phoenix College and Salt River Project (SRP) hosted the fifth annual Fresh Air Science Fair on Saturday, March 3, 2001. Four school groups entered their projects and McDonalds, Phoenix Zoo, Arizona Clean & Beautiful, Southern States Power, and the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality provided community and environmental information.

In addition, SRP conducted the Environ-Tech Competition. The Environ-Tech Competition challenged teams to build fully operational, remote control, photovoltaic, string grass trimmers. More than ten teams, which consisted of one

faculty advisor and four or more students, entered their working models in the competition. Nearly \$10,000 in prizes were awarded for four different contest categories.

The Fresh Air Science Fair is designed to challenge students to use math, science, and/or technology in an effort to create solutions to the Valley's air pollution problem. Student groups, comprised of no more than 40 students and one or more teachers, display their air pollution solution at the Fair, where they compete against other school groups in similar grade levels. All students participating in the Fair receive a certificate of

participation and a ribbon. Student groups that design the best air pollution solutions win trophies and \$500.

For more information, contact Michele Hoskins at (602) 285-7467.



ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS



A monthly report of enforcement actions is published on our website at <http://www.maricopa.gov/envsvc/news.asp>. This is a summary of the air enforcement actions for the past quarter.

- A **Citation** was issued to Kalil LLC for failure to maintain gasoline tank vapor seals.
- Two **Citations** were issued to S-Tec for spray painting outside of an enclosure.
- A **Citation** and **Order of Abatement** were issued to Southwest Forest Products, Inc. for making modifications without a permit revision.
- A **Citation** was issued to Artistic Iron Designs, Inc. for spray painting outside of an enclosure.
- An **Order of Abatement** was issued to Highland Products, Inc. for making

modifications without a permit revision.

- A **Citation** was issued to Paloma Gin for emissions exceeding the standard.
- Three **Citations** were issued to Desert Express Markets for failure to clean-up spilled gasoline.
- Four **Citations** were issued to International Environmental Corp. for failure to implement asbestos work practice standards.

The Maricopa County Environmental Services Department uses one or more of the following methods to bring companies into compliance with the Air Pollution Control Regulations:

- A Permit Revocation may be initiated against a facility that has not demonstrated compliance or has been found in violation of any applicable Rule.
- A Permit may be suspended

immediately for Air Quality violations. The facility would not be permitted to operate.

- Citations are issued for violations of the Air Pollution Control Regulations. The citation directs the defendant to appear for arraignment in Justice Court.
- Orders of Abatement are issued to individuals or corporations for violations of the Maricopa County Air Pollution Control regulations. Criminal charges or civil penalties may be pursued.
- Civil Complaints are filed in Superior Court for violations of Maricopa County Air Pollution Control Regulations.

BROWN CLOUD (Continued from page 1)

carcinogens.

- A number of adverse short-term effects have been associated with exposures to diesel exhaust, including decrease in lung function, increased cough, labored breathing, chest tightness, and susceptibility to infection.
- A number of adverse long-term non-cancer effects have been associated with exposure to diesel exhaust, including increased chance of

chronic bronchitis and reductions in lung function.

- Diesel also induces immunological reactions and increases localized inflammatory responses in humans.
- Diesel exhaust particles can induce chromosomal aberrations.
- Based on available scientific information, a level of diesel exhaust exposure below which no carcinogenic effects are anticipated has not been identified.

Our effort to clean up the air has been

remarkably successful. We know how to win this war - clean up the vehicles on the road and the fuel that runs them. It has worked before and will work again.

David Feuerherd
American Lung Association of Arizona
102 West McDowell
Phoenix, Arizona 85003
602-258-7505
FAX: 602-258-7507

TEST METHODS (Continued from page 4)

- **Development of Construction Site Test Methods for Section 94 Compliance**, Request for Proposals, October 8, 2000, Clark County Health District, Nevada.
- **Development of Soil Wind Erodibility Test Methods**, Request for Proposals, October 13, 2000, Clark County Health District, Nevada. Request for proposals to develop one or more test methods to determine soil erodibility under field conditions.

- **Generic Verification Protocol for Fugitive Dust Suppression Control Technologies**, November 3, 2000. Test protocol to be used to evaluate the effectiveness of dust suppressants and the potential environmental impacts. Participants in test protocol development: Research Triangle Institute, American Society Of Civil Engineers, EPA, Environmental Technology Verification Program, Eric Mayer (Maricopa County Department Of Transportation), and Clark County Health District, Nevada.

- **Continuing PM₁₀ Research for Developing Educational Tools and Outreach Programs**, February 2001, Arizona Department Of Transportation.



April 2001

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15 	16	17 Expo	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27 S	28
29	30					

AIR RULE WORKSHOPS AND HEARINGS

Public workshops are held at 1001 N. Central Ave., Suite 560. Public hearings are held at the Board of Supervisors' Auditorium, 205 W. Jefferson St. and are tentative until set by the Board. Draft copies of rules are available at the Air Quality Division, 1001 N. Central Ave., Suite 201. For updates, call (602) 506-0169. This schedule, current Air Quality Rules, and proposed draft rules are available at <http://www.maricopa.gov/envsvc/air/workshops.asp>.

April 17th from 8 am to 3 pm:

EarthFest 2001 Environmental Expo at the Phoenix Civic Plaza, Symphony Hall Terrace. Go to <http://www.valleyforward.com/earthfest.html> for more information.

April 27th from 8:30 to 11:30 am:

SBEAP seminar, "EMS Pros & Cons Roundup". See page 8 for details.

May 2001

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
		1 	2	3 W	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17 W	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		


May 3rd at 1:30 pm:

Public Workshop on New Rule 358 (Foam Expansion)

May 17th at 9 am:

Public Workshop on Rule 140 (Excess Emissions)

June 2001

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20 	21 W	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30

W = Workshop H = Hearing S = Seminar

June 21st at 9 am:

Public Workshop on New Rule 324 (Stationary Internal Combustion Engines)

Visibility Pollution Prevention Publication

Maricopa County Environmental
Services Department

1001 N. Central Ave., Suite 695
Phoenix, Arizona 85004
Phone: 602-506-6794
Fax: 602-506-6179
Email: dromesbu@mail.maricopa.gov

Happy Spring!



What Do You Want To See In Visibility in 2001?

Email your ideas to dromesbu@mail.maricopa.gov

MARK YOUR CALENDARS... APRIL 27, 2001



The Maricopa County Small Business Environmental Assistance Program (SBEAP) will host a second "EMS Roundup" seminar on **April 27, 2001** from 8:30 to 11:30 a.m. at the Glendale Library, 5959 W. Brown St., Glendale. Plan to arrive at 8:15 a.m. for registration. There is no charge to attend.

All interested parties are encouraged to attend, but you must register in advance as seating is limited.

Please call Maureen Lynch, Program Coordinator, at (602) 506-5150 for more information or register online by going to <http://www.maricopa.gov/sbeap> and clicking on the cactus picture.

REDUCE WASTE

We have a great idea to help you reduce waste and pollution - read *Visibility* on the internet! Not only will you save paper and mailing labels, but you'll also be able to see *Visibility* before anyone else. Every issue is available on the Internet at <http://www.maricopa.gov/sbeap>.

[maricopa.gov/sbeap](http://www.maricopa.gov/sbeap). You can also receive notification when each new issue is available via e-mail. Just send your name, company name, phone number, and e-mail address to Dee Romesburg at dromesbu@mail.maricopa.gov or call (602) 506-6794.

THE VISIBILITY NEWSLETTER

is published quarterly by the Pollution Prevention Committee of the Maricopa County Environmental Services Department (MCESD). Questions and requests to be added to the mailing list or email notification list may be addressed to Dee Romesburg at 1001 N. Central Ave., Suite 695, Phoenix, AZ 85004, by phone at (602) 506-6794, or by email at dromesbu@mail.maricopa.gov.

Dee Romesburg, Editor

CONTRIBUTORS

Jo Crumbaker; Laura Devany; David Feuerherd; Renee Kongshaug; Rick Kramer-Howe; Johanna Kuspert; Maureen Lynch; Patty Nelson; and Richard Polito.